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propriety have been altered to the original record, *Rot. Parl.*, I. 117. In note 2, p. 145, the reference should be to *Epp.*, no. 128, instead of to no. 123. "Similiter" is intrusive in page 418, note 4. The inference that Bek was a sorely abused man in the Quo Warranto proceedings (p. 422) is hardly consonant with the bishop's easy evasion of the issue and the fact that these proceedings, taken in connection with the trial of Archbishop Romanus shortly before, brought the Durham franchise to its highest point.

Sir James Ramsay has again done a great service, especially to students, who may at any time be helped by one or another apparently superfluous detail. Single minor incidents are made to contribute to the progress of the story; familiar dramatic events are sanely and soberly described (pp. 328, 409); the royal finance is treated with unique fullness and clearness; the military element is not preponderant. The historian has, within his limits of matter and form, provided "those desirous of knowing the cardinal facts of English history with a consecutive and verified narrative" (preface, p. v).

ROBERT K. RICHARDSON.

*Marine World Chart of Nicolo de Canerio Januensis, 1502 (circa).*

A Critical Study with Facsimile, by EDWARD LUTHER STEVENSON, Ph.D., Professor of History in Rutgers College. Issued under the joint auspices of the American Geographical Society and the Hispanic Society of America. (New York. 1908. Facsimile map, ten folio sheets; key-map, one folio sheet; octavo text; pp. 115.)

THIS is the second publication in a series of maps illustrating early discovery and exploration in America, issued under the joint auspices of the above societies, of which Mr. Archer M. Huntington is the head and patron. The initial publication, the world-map of Jodocus Hondius (1611), was noticed in the REVIEW (XIII. 179). The original map is a manuscript on coarse parchment, measuring 225 by 115 cm., inclusive of the border, and is well drawn and colored in green, blue, red and gold. It is one of the choicest treasures in the Archives du Service Hydrographique de la Marine, of Paris, and seems to have come originally to the French Department of State about the year 1669. For years it had lain neglected, hence is yellowed, much crinkled and the edges are badly frayed. Its antecedent history is unknown. Professor L. Gallois presented the first extended notice of it in 1890. Some years ago the French government had a few photographic copies printed, and outlines of facsimile reductions of sections have appeared in several works, by Gallois, Marcel, HARRISSE, RAVENSTEIN and others. But the present facsimile in the original size, dissected on ten large folio sheets, is its first publication in full for scholars and libraries, at the moderate price of twenty dollars. It required the ingenuity of

an expert photographer to make the negatives, and an equally expert firm to multiply it by the gelatine process. The joint results of the French photographer and the F. A. Ringler Company, of New York, are of a superior excellence.

Canerio, of whom almost nothing is known, was a native of Italy, and he calls himself a Genoese in an inscription in the lower lefthand corner of the map: "Opus Nicolay de Canerio Ianuensis"; yet he employs, in the main, the Portuguese language for nomenclature and legends, and more or less corruptly. Although undated, the year of the map is determined approximately as 1502, because it records "no original entry of discovery after 1502". In fact, it belongs to the same type of marine charts or portolani as the Cantino map (1502), which it resembles in nomenclature, and Professor Stevenson suggests that both may be modifications from a now lost common original. Yet, the Canerio chart has important additions, represents a greater scientific value, and is believed to be the oldest marine chart which marks degrees of latitude. Besides being one of the oldest known maps on which any portion of the New World is given, it is also among the first maps to break away from Ptolemaic traditions in outlining the Far East; is one of the first maps employing a grouping of wind-roses; and it or its prototype exerted an unequalled influence on the cartography of the New World for a quarter of a century, on such men as Waldseemüller (1507 and 1516) and Friisius (1525).

Professor Stevenson's critical text lays emphasis upon the place-nomenclature of the New World and Africa, and the sources and influence of Canerio's map. His comparative tables of geographical names (27 pp.) present a parallel study *de novo* of the Cantino, Canerio, Pilestrina, Waldseemüller (1507) and Waldseemüller (1516) great maps. He gives also a complete list (4½ pp.) of the Names and Legends of Canerio beyond Cape Guardafui. Anybody familiar with cartography realizes the difficulties of reading correctly these old maps, and how much the subject is yet in penumbra. Different pairs of eyes interpret differently; yet, we believe, the following must be classed as errata in Stevenson's Canerio columns—the only portions investigated by the reviewer under intensified light manipulated by a strong glass, *viz.*: p. 85 read .y. Santa for .y. *Sanra*; caty for *cary*; p. 88 read Rio de Sam Fransesco for *Rio de sam Francesco*; p. 91 read .C. de canti for *.C. de canrĩ*; caffin for *caffim*; rio de sancus for *rio de saneus*; bulleza for *vulleza*; p. 92 read ang<sup>a</sup> de S<sup>o</sup> desuit<sup>a</sup>, or ang<sup>a</sup> de So<sup>o</sup> desint<sup>a</sup> for *ang<sup>a</sup> de S<sup>o</sup> desuiro*; p. 94 read C. roixo for *C. roix*; p. 97 read perhaps todas barbas for *rodas barbas*; .c. damon for *.c. darnore*; p. 99 read Rio fermoso for *Rio fremoso*; rio de S. miguel for *Rio de S. moguel*; rio de peto de sinta for *rio de pero de sinta*; p. 100 read Serra guerera for *Serra querero*; cauo de .S. iohã for *cauo de .S. johã*; insulla de corissco for *insulla de corisco*; p. 103 read read plaia darca for *plaia darea*; p. 104 read Santo anbroxio for *Santo Ambroxio*; p. 105 read Cabo de bona

speransa for *Cabo de boa speransa*; p. 106 read *ilehaos decruz* for *ilcheos dacruz*; p. 108 read *Gorffo de meros* for *Gorffo de meras*; *Rio de bono sutaes* for *Rio de bono futaes*; p. 109 read *insulla primeras* for *insulla primera*; *monbacha* for *moncacha*; p. 114 read in column 1, line 3, *preciosa* for *pecciosa*; also a few others of less importance. He dates (p. 66) the first voyage of Diogo Cão or Cam as beginning in 1484; but Cão received his orders in 1482, and set out from Lisbon, Ravenstein believes, in June of that year, returning to Portugal before April, 1484 (*Geog. Jour.*, XVI. 628-629; cf. XXXI. 591, 614-615). Martin Behaim was not with Cão's second expedition in 1485 (*Geog. Jour.*, XVI. 633). It is now known that none of the "padrões" or pillars set up by Cão contained any part of the inscriptions in Arabic (*Geog. Jour.*, XVI. 642, note). Ravenstein's most recent indentifications, apparently overlooked by Stevenson, locate the four pillars of Cão, (1) at the mouth of the Congo, (2) at "Cabo do Lobo" (now Cape St. Mary)—during the first voyage; and (3) at "Monte Negro" (now Cabo Negro), (4) "Cabo do Padrão" (now Cape Cross)—during the second voyage. Rock inscriptions, commemorating a landing during the second voyage were found some years ago at the mouth of the river Mpozo, a tributary of the Congo (*Geog. Jour.*, XXXI. 590). Professor Stevenson is doing commendable work for historical cartography in America.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

*Slavonic Europe: a Political History of Poland and Russia from 1447 to 1796.* By R. NISBET BAIN. (Cambridge: University Press. 1908. Pp. viii, 452.)

"SLAVONIC EUROPE" is hardly an accurate title for a book which treats of only Russia and Poland. It is, of course, difficult to disentangle the events of the confused history of even these countries within the compass of 450 pages, and Mr. Bain has not been fully equal to the task. He has crowded his book with useless detail, probably as a result of hasty writing which leaves too little time to discriminate between the essential and the unessential.

What English-speaking students need in a history of Russia and Poland is an intelligent and clear explanation of the principal institutions of these countries, of the principal events of their history, and of the principal causes of these events. Mr. Bain probably knows this as well as anyone else, but he certainly has not given a clear idea of the principal institutions of Russia and Poland, nor of the principal events of their history. He has, however, succeeded to a much greater extent in pointing out the principal causes. He would in all probability have done much more in respect to institutions and events, if he had not given so much space to military and diplomatic history. There is entirely too much of this.